DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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PRP DELEGATE SPEAKS AT MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD191539 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 19 Jul 83

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid 18 July -- The so-called "Maltese Cross" holds on over the Madrid CSCE meeting, preventing the conclusion of (?the working) phase. The U.S. delegate today launched a violent attack on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Poland.

After the Soviet delegate rejected American theses describing them as an example of glaring interference in internal affairs of the USSR, Polish representative Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski stressed firmly that Poland was expecting the United States to stop its propaganda aggression and policy of economic sanctions as well as other forms of brutal interference in Polish Affairs.

The next plenary session was scheduled for July 19.

CSSR DAILY ON LATEST MBFR PROPOSALS

AU181415 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 83 p 5

[From the "Word on the Events" column: Bedrich Zagar article "Protracted and Fruitless Waiting"]

[Text] One week before the end of the 30th round of the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which will be followed by a lengthy summer intermission, it is still not certain whether the delegations of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries will disperse for their vacations with the feeling that some progress has been achieved.

Three weeks ago, the socialist countries -- or, more precisely, those directly participating in the Vienna negotiations: the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, and the CSSR -- submitted a constructive proposal for overcoming the impasse. This proposal envisages that the first step be the reduction of USSR and U.S. troop contingents on the basis of mutual example. Simultaneously with this step, the strengths of the armed forces and armaments of all direct participants in the Vienna negotiations should be frozen, until a comprehensive agreement is achieved which should be signed within 1 year. The proposal further envisages that the direct participants would commit themselves to both sides reducing their armed forces to an equal collective level of 900,000 men on both sides within 3 years from the day the agreement becomes valid.

The proposal devotes a special chapter to accompanying measures, particularly as regards checking on the reduction process and control over adherence to the set limit. The proposal of the four direct participants from the socialist countries also bore in mind the consolidation of trust -- it offered a mutual announcement of military activity, the exchange of information, as well as the mechanism of mutual consultations, including the creation of a joint commission consisting of representatives of both sides.

This compromise proposal of the socialist countries meets the Western partners halfway because it has taken into account the demand for a verification of the reduction process, although the socialist countries do not regard this as an essential condition for reaching an agreement.

However, the delegations of the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR have proceeded in the spirit of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact, which urges the participants of the Vienna talks to find a way out of the blind alley and to achieve an agreement as soon as possible.

But at the Thursday meeting the Western delegate -- Thomas Hammond from Canada -- again reverted to the arguments used by the NATO delegations to avoid a specific answer to the socialist countries' proposals. He intentionally played down the first optimistic tones that indicated the possibility of the adoption of an agreement. However, nothing can disprove the convincing efforts of the socialist countries to end the talks as soon as possible. It overcomes the obstacles artificially erected by the West.

At first the Western diplomats stated that the new Warsaw Pact proposal is a step forward in the right direction because it contains specific proposals for controlling troop reduction. Later they again began to cast doubts on the socialist countries' initiative, saying that in certain spheres the new proposal goes further than any preceding proposal, particularly in the issue of "checking," but that it still contains "many discrepancies." What discrepancies? No factual answer was made to this question.

Perhaps it can be noticed in the fact that the West continues to aviod contributing a constructive attitude that would help move the negotiations forward. Or are the NATO representatives in Vienna perhaps waiting for the results of the Geneva negotiations -- or, better said, waiting to see how Washington will generally react to the Soviet Union's peace initiative?

A connection and mutual influence between events in international relations do exist. But the task of delegations in Vienna is to fulfill their mandate which consists of reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. There is no reason that could prevent the achievement of specific results in Vienna and thus also provide an impulse for the Geneva negotiations, or vice versa. The important thing is that the Western delegations, both in Vienna and in Geneva, manifest their political will and strive to act in the interests of Europe and the entire world. A just conclusion of the East-West negotiations, whether those in Vienna or in Geneva, would bring considerable relief to all mankind because these forums are deciding on the future -- on whether people throughout the world will sleep in peace, or will fear for their own lives and the lives of their relatives and friends.

CSSR GENEVA ENVOY HITS U.S. 'DETERRENT' THEORY

LD191448 Prague CTK in English 1313 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva [no dateline as received] -- Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Disarmament Committee, spoke here Tuesday about the adoption of measures to avert the danger of nuclear war.

Ambassador Vejvoda recalled the latest nuclear disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries approved at the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague and at the recent summit of communist and worker parties' representatives and the governments of the socialist countries in Moscow.

He criticized the U.S. "deterrent" theory based on the principle of permanent improvement and increase of nuclear weapons.

In the framework of this conception, various theories, which maintain the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons and thus increase the danger of nuclear conflict, are supported in the West. The present capacity of nuclear weapons on both sides is large enough to be considered effective even if it was frozen immediately.

Ambassador Vejvoda said that all countries must contribute to disarmament according to the declaration of international cooperation to achieve the objectives of disarmament adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 at Czechoslovak initiative.

The conclusion of the socialist countries' proposal of a treaty on non-use of force and preservation of peace relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would significantly help reduce the danger of war conflict. The West has not yet responded to the initiatives. Moreover, the United States permanently tries to find pretexts for the blackening of the socialist countries.

GDR COMMENTATOR ON NEUTRON, CHEMICAL WEAPONS

DW191506 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Guenter Leuschner foreign-political weekly review]

[Excerpts] After heavy pressure from the government, the U.S. Senate decided, sometimes with a very close margin, in favor of building the neutron bomb and producing a new generation of chemical mass destruction weapons that will increase the arms spiral.

These two decisions have an almost alarming significance for Europe. Since the greatest stock of chemical weapons outside the United States is already stored in U.S. military depots in the FRG, one must assume that the additional production decided upon will now also be mainly stored there. The FRG will thus become an even greater storage area for poisons.

As regards the neutron bomb, American statements indicate that its production would make sense only if it is deployed and used in Europe. That was why after the first moves towards production failed it was decided in the United States to make a second attempt only if at least one West European country agreed to deploy it. Was this permission given now, perhaps secretly? Or does the United States want to introduce these barbaric weapons behind the backs of its partners?

The Senate decision makes sense only if one of these two possibilities occurs, and either would be bad enough. At any rate, the West Europeans will get not only the Pershing and cruise missiles -- these will be followed immediately by the neutron bomb and the new chemical weapons. This pathological as well as consistent mania for more and more destruction means can be met only with consistent resistance.

APPRAISAL OF FRG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU181553 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 18 Jul 83

["Fruitful Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- A positive assessment of the state of bilateral relations, a desire to further them, a fruitful exchange of views also on specific international problems on which there exist differences between the two parties to the talks.

This is how one can express the countdown of Bulgarian-West German talks in Sofia during the days of the official visit here of Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Satisfaction is expressed on the Bulgarian side that after the change in the state and governmental leadership in the FRG the Sofia-Bonn contacts and the positive development of bilateral relations and cooperation in the economic and techno-scientific sphere are also continuing.

From a political point of view the talks in Sofia are a success of the resuming of the dialogue not only between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany, but also between the East and the West and are in the interest of detente and international cooperation.

Some differences were expressed on the topical matter of the East-West relations -- on the Geneva talks on the medium-range nuclear missiles. These differences still remain notwithstanding the invitation of Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov to the Western political leaders to view the world from the position of realism and not from the ramps of "Pershing-2" and "Cruise-1". Inconvincingly sounded Mr Genscher's stand in backing the U.S. thesis at the Geneva talks, which practically aims at unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on West German territory, as equally inconvincingly sounded the thesis that the French and British nuclear powers should not have been taken into consideration at the Geneva talks. Because it is clear to everyone that the French and British missiles are also pointed at the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty socialist member-states. Regardless of the differences, the exchange of views on these matters, which was characterized by frankness, is esteemed as positive for the ongoing dialogue between the East and the West on our continent.

The Bulgarian public accepts with satisfaction the assessment of the head of diplomacy of the FRG on the positive role of Bulgaria in the Balkans and her aspiration to maintain good relations with all the Balkan states.

No doubt, the talks in the Bulgarian capital will contribute to the further development of bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, which are also of great importance for the relations between the East and the West. An expression of the significance being attached on the Bulgarian side to the Sofia-Bonn contacts was the comprehensive talk of Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's head of state, with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

PREPARATION OF NEW LABOR CODE ANNOUNCED

AU191919 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA) -- An announcement of the Party and Government Commission for Preparation of a New Labor Code is given for publication here.

For more than three months a great number of people engaged in physical and in mental work have been discussing the basic principles of the party concept for a new labor code. With their attitude and proposals they have taken a direct part in the development of the foundations of the labor legislation in Bulgaria. 3,785,336 people took part in 65,287 meetings on the subject. 180,715 proposals, recommendations and notes have been made in the course of the nation-wide discussion.

The proposals extend to all the key problems and spheres of labor and labor relations in society. Particularly great attention was paid to the questions pertaining to the qualitatively new role of the working team as a master of the socialist property, to the social role of labor and the further development of socialist democracy in labor relations. Widely supported was the idea of using consistently the priniciple of the unity of rights and obligations of the working team and of the personality in the process of work.

Profoundly and constructively were discussed a number of problems of the working discipline, the protection of the socialist property, the effective use of the working and leisure hours of the working people. Stressed was the necessity of creating concrete normative criteria for estimation and encouragement of the production of high-quality goods and services, for holding strictly responsible the manufacturers of poor quality products. The socialist labor and its results have been established in the public consciousness as the principal criterion for social justice and for raising the living standard of the people. Underlined was the role the labor code will play for combining the public, collective and private interests.

Special attention was paid to the necessity of improving the working conditions, for a more cost-conscious use of the public funds and for the improvement of the social security. Great demands were set to the place and role of the Bulgarian trade unions for the effective application of the labor code. In the course of discussion some consumer moods have been manifested and some proposals in the same line have been made, whose meetings at the present stage exceed the possibilities of the society.

DISCUSSION HELD ON INTRAENTERPRISE KHOZRASCHET

AU161448 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech for 7 July on page 3 carries under the headline "Khozraschet [cost accounting system] Makes Production More Economical" a 5,000-word discussion on the subject with several foremen and ranking personnel from various industrial plants in the Czech lands. The discussion, also attended by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, was arranged by RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavsky.

Asked "what do you expect from Khozraschet?" the majority of the participants in the discussion says that they expect khozraschet to contribute to improving the effectiveness and quality of production, to increase the participation of employees in management, and deepen everyone's sense of responsibility toward property, machinery, and materials entrusted to him.

On the second question -- "did you have to change anything in the organization of work?" -- the answers vary from case to case, according to the nature of each enterprise. However, on the whole, the reaction of employees toward intraenterprise khozraschet is positive.

In another part of the discussion, the majority of participants criticizes poor existing supplier-consumer relations and mentions people's dissatisfaction with the supply of material -- and also its quality -- for production.

In addition, Josef Zlomek, deputy director for economic affairs in the Kablo Kladno enterprise, says that "some bonus indexes are dictated to us. For example, objective causes may occur and the index on which the payment of a bonus is contingent is not fulfilled. It is not the people's fault, but we cannot pay them the bonus." As a result, they "lose interest in work." The director, who is responsible for running an enterprise, should also have greater authority as regards the payment of bonuses, Zlomek says.

Jiri Axman, head foreman of the Roads and Railroads Construction enterprise of Prague, complains about production calculations in the bridge construction sector. At a Decin bridge job his enterprise ran up a 20-percent loss instead of making a 9-percent profit as envisaged by the state plan. A thing like that should not happen, he says.

In the final part of the discussion -- in which recommendations are asked for, so that khozraschet can fulfil its role -- the participants propose that improvers' ideas be attended to more quickly than has been the case to date, that members of construction crews be all-rounders, that they master all construction-related skills, that the plan be correctly broken down, the wages differentiated, and intraenterprise planning improved.

Zdenek Lukas, foreman of the Jawa enterprise in Tynec nad Sazavou, is of the opinion that "social conditions must be created," for instance, making sure that overalls are readily available in shops and that protective gear is of better quality. He says further that young people from vocational and secondary vocational schools coming to work in the enterprise sometimes have "strange ideas about work." "For them, manual work does not count. Therefore we have fairly great problems with them at work sites. Every one of them would like to work at least as a tool setter and we have practically no one to do the work. We should provide modern technology so that work will interest them," Lukas says.

ADVICE GIVEN ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP OF YOUNG

AU161440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Future"]

[Excerpts] He who is not devoting special attention to the youth organization and to young people in general is not a good leader -- and this applies to all spheres.

It is logical that the party and the society are striving to make young people know their co-responsibility for the realization and control of tasks in building advanced socialism, to make them active creators of its values. The Communist Party has been given a task by history -- to be the organizer, the vanguard of progressive changes in the economy and in people's minds. It must therefore devote systematic attention to improving the quality of its membership base and to consolidating its leading role in society; it must strengthen its ability to act and purposefully ensure the continuity of the generations of Communists. That is why it is winning particularly young and capable people for its ranks.

It is no exaggeration to claim that the nature of the Communist Party and the young generation will determine the nature of our society. During the crisis-ridden years 1968-69 we paid dearly for the lesson about the far-reaching, long-term consequences caused by an neglect of care for the party's future -- care which is the expression of the highest responsibility for the further advance of socialism. As Klement Gottwald said: This is the task of all tasks, which we must not neglect for a single moment.

One cannot quite agree with the opinion of certain party members or functionaries that today's young people are becoming increasingly passive and that their interest in public issues is waning. Such judgments usually stem from the inability of certain party organizations to lastingly and systematically rear their successors. If we look closer, we find that it is exactly such organizations that distrust young people and fear putting them in responsible positions and entrusting them with difficult tasks. And simultaneously it is there that the fulfillment of adopted resolutions in inconsistent and lagging and a lenient attitude is adopted toward those who do not adhere to the party statutes; it is there that we find a lack of communist combat spirit in pushing through the economic tasks and in overcoming obstacles. We find all this in places where the basic organizations are not always the moving force of social happenings.

It is not always easy for a young person to grasp the complicated relations of our times, which are often full of contradictions, and simultaneously to shape his own mind with a minimum of experience and, moreover, often under the heterogeneous influence of his family and surroundings, and sometimes also of hostile propaganda. The most dangerous bearers of the vestiges of our bourgeois past are intiringly transferring its manifestations -- egotism, indifference, parasitism, and a consumer approach to life -- to the younger generations.

To sum up: Some of our citizens are lagging behind social life in their social attitudes.

As regards this, too, the force of example influences youth far more convincingly than any moralizing lectures. And the example must be provided by the older generations, above all by the Communists!

The greatest damage in the communist education of youth is caused whenever they encounter negative traits in a party member.

Young people are neither blind nor deaf, and since they tend to see things often only in black or white, and to generalize, they may sometimes attribute the shortcomings of one party member, or one party group, or organization, to the entire party.

In practice, this means that young people must be entrusted with responsible functions and tasks; we must support all that incites their creative activity and initiative; we must not permit them to encounter a lack of understanding and bureaucratic indifference if they have the will and enthusiasm to resolve problems.

Simultaneously, the youth must learn to bear responsibility for its own decisions and actions. The most suitable scope for practice in this is offered by the activities of our children's and youth organizations. But in this the youth cannot do without sensitive political guidance, or without a study of Marxist-Leninist theory, which is not concerned with learning precepts by heart, but with acquiring the key and method for resolving the issues posed by life.

Wherever Communists approach the education of the young generation in such a responsible and deliberate way, they usually have no problems with finding suitable candidates for party membership.

Some party organizations still adhere to the harmful practices of leaving the selection of candidates until the very last moment; then they start hurrying and they accept unprepared young people who are often unclear about the true meaning of being a Communist, who have not grasped that, apart from having positive traits, a Communist is greatly noticed by the people; he is judged more strictly and criticized more often. And that, if necessary the party is entitled to demand even personal sacrifice from him. Some young people express their doubts about whether they can do justice to all this. At times, in this kind of situation, certain party members promise them certain advantages -- in work or in their personal life. Such members themselves should have no place in the party, because in this way they cause it the greatest damage. The party does not recruit. A Communist has no other prerogative than to always be the first to oppose the obsolete, to attack human weakness and limitation, and to have the courage to fight for progressive methods of work and thought, for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, for pushing through the increasingly complicated tasks of building socialism.

This is what every young person to whom the party offers a place among its ranks must count on. And also be convinced about.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMAN ADDRESSES GST AKTIVS

DW191459 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Jul 83

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann discussed problems of the struggle for peace and security in a speech to the GST [Society for Sport and Technology] aktivs today.

[Begin Hoffmann recording] The sixth meeting of our party's Central Committee characterized the present military-political situation and proved that we must intensify our efforts toward effectively protecting peace and the achievements of socialism against any attacks by the imperialist enemy and his accomplices. The leaders of our fraternal parties and states at the Moscow summit meeting on 28 June manifested their firm determination to move closer together and to even further consolidate their unity and cohesion. It is a fact, dear comrades, that increasingly more people throughout the world are concerned about the maintenance and safeguarding of peace and the prevention of nuclear war. This problem forms the core of the international class struggle. This is the objective at which the efforts of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other allied states of the Warsaw Pact are primarily aimed. [end recording]

The participants of the GST aktiv meeting addressed a declaration of intent to General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker in which they reaffirm their determination to prepare with constantly higher quality the soldiers of tomorrow for their responsible service in the National People's Army and in the GDR border troops for the sake of safeguarding peace.

GDR EXIT APPLICANTS FORM SOLIDARITY GROUP

DW191452 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Report by East Berlin correspondent Wolfgang Klein in the "Tagesthemen" program, read live in the studio -- DW]

[Text] [Program moderator Gerhard Fuchs] For weeks there have been indications that more and more GDR citizens are filing applications for exemption from GDR citizenship and for exit permits to the West. The exit permits granted two dozen people over the Whitsun holidays have obviously stimulated the readiness of others to press strongly for their own exit. Our correspondent in East Berlin reports that for 1 month now, an exit community has existed in Jena which publicly demonstrates its will to leave the GDR, even at the risk of punishment.

[Klein] On Saturdays, they come to Jena's biggest square, the Cosmonaut Square, between 0900 and 1000 hours and stand together without banners or slogans. In this way, they manifest their desire to leave the GDR. The exit applications that they filed years ago, some of them even 5 years ago, have not been processed by the state. They consider themselves a nonorganized common interest group who wish to leave out of various motives but who agree on this one objective -- and they also avow this in public. This is new for the GDR.

They strictly abide by regulations. When uniformed policemen last Saturday asked the approximately 50 demonstrators to disband after just a few minutes, they did so without any discussion.

Anyone filing application for exemption from GDR citizenship and for an exit permit, in accordance with Article 10 of the corresponding law, is taking a difficult step. One must suffer for about 3 years before things work out, according to the general rule of thumb.

By filing an exit application a citizen separates himself from the socialist community, even if he doesn't go out to demonstrate in public. The consequences are that in most cases he loses his job or others may simply quit because they feel that they will be exposed to reprisals. If these individuals are reemployed, at all, they are usually hired as auxiliary labor.

Members of the Jena exit community have written long letters to Erich Honecker and to state institutions. I will quote excerpts from one of them. We object that GDR citizens who have filed an application for exemption from GDR citizenship solely on the grounds of the application are declared enemies of the state or criminals and are deprived of their jobs, remaining without work and income and thus being pushed into a status even below that of antisocials and criminals.

No Western correspondent knows how many applications for exit permits have been filed, but the indications are that their number has sharply increased, and that this matter is being heatedly discussed not only in the GDR leadership but also in the plants. The silent Saturday demonstrations on Jena's Cosmonaut Square are the visible climax of a development which is highly dangerous to the GDR.

We are not afraid of the consequences, the letter to Honecker says in part. A letter signed by nearly 50 people with their names and addresses says that they are not prepared to renounce the achievements of world civilization: free utterance of one's opinion; the possibility to exert influence on policies of one's own state; and treasures of a cultural, ideological, or material nature. They refer to the UN human rights declaration to which the GDR is a signatory, and they announce that they would make it clear, by publicizing violations of human rights, how great the discrepancy is between the fine words of the GDR leadership and the GDR Constitution on the one hand, and the reality in the country on the other. Claim and reality, they say, are showing a wider gap here than is usual on a European scale.

In late May three married couples who are among the initiators of this new community went on record in writing as saying that they are in good health physically and psychologically, and that they would not under any circumstances waive their goal of leaving the GDR, and that they will in no case commit suicide.

KUWAITI MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Talks With Krolikowski

LD191419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- Official talks between Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, and 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs of Kuwait, continued this morning in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Both sides are in agreement that the results of the state visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Kuwait in October 1982 had given strong impulses to the further development of bilateral relations. On this basis, steps for the continued expansion of relations in all areas were discussed.

In the exchange of views on the current international situation, Herbert Krolikowski and 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn expressed their deep concern about the increase of tension in the world and spoke in support of effective steps for ending the arms race and for disarmament.

Herbert Krolikowski and 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn also emphasized the urgency of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict, while preserving the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Discussions With Beil

LD191907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, received 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, on Tuesday for a talk. Both sides noted with pleasure that since Erich Honecker's state visit in October 1982 to Kuwait, there has been a significant development in bilateral relations, especially in the economic field.

Both sides held extensive talks on the further development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Kuwait. They spoke in support of using all possibilities for deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the interests of both countries.

The Kuwaiti politician visited the Islamic Museum in Berlin during the afternoon. Accompanied by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, the guest aquainted himself with the cultural treasures preserved there.

In the evening, a dinner in honor of 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn will conclude the second day of his visit to the GDR.

KROLIKOWSKI, CUBA'S DOMENECH DISCUSS ENERGY

LD191641 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Questions of energy policy in their respective countries were discussed today in Berlin by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of ministers, and Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Werner Krolikowski informed the guest of the SED's economic strategy, in which the further lowering of the consumption of energy resources and raw materials plays a decisive role. The Cuban politician said that GDR experiences in this field are useful for his country.

BONDS ISSUED BY GAS INDUSTRY TRUST, BANK

AU151957 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 12 July on page 4 carries a 650-word Judit Kozma interview entitled "The Gas Bonds Have Been Taken Up; 400 Million Forints From Nearly 400 Enterprises," with Janos Radnotzi, head of the Economic Department, and Sigmond Jaray, acting head of the "Investment Mechanism Department," of the State Development Bank on the floating of a bond by the bank and the national Petroleum and Gas Industry Trust to finance an expansion of the gas transmission system in Hungary.

According to bank officials, initially the value of the bonds totaled 200 million forints when they were issued on 15 March, but, because of lively interest in them, it was later doubled. By 30 June, all the bonds were subscribed to, and 103 million forints worth of them have actually been paid for to date. They must all be paid for by the end of March 1984. The bonds carry an 11.5 percent interest, are transferable, and will mature in 1993. Their redemption will begin, however, in 1989. Nearly 400 enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions have subscribed to the bonds, and subscriptions range from 50 thousand to 14 million forints.

Discussing the floating of other bonds, the bank officials tell the author that, "if additional bonds are floated and the buying and selling of bonds becomes widespread, an organized stock market will be needed. Of course, today, at the initial stages, one cannot yet say in what form. However, bonds will be able to become a functionable form for regrouping capital if there is to be trafficking in bonds, because money can thus move about more rapidly and flexibly."

BRIEFS

ANDROPOV'S BOOK IN HUNGARIAN -- Budapest, July 16 (MII) -- "For Peace and Socialism" by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has recently appeared in Hungarian. The volume, published by Kossuth, contains a selection of speeches and interviews by Andropov between November 1982 and June 1983, and an article written for the Marx anniversary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 83 LD]

SEJM DISCUSSES AMNESTY, CONSTITUTION CHANGES

LD201103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Report by parliamentary correspondent]

[Text] The Sejm session deliberations were opened by Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa at 1000. Army General Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski is sitting on the government bench, surrounded by members of the cabinet. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, is sitting on the Council of State bench. Diplomatic and press benches are also full.

In the opening statement Stanislaw Gucwa stated that the government bill on amnesty had been referred to the Sejm. The Sejm Presidium subsequently referred it to the appropriate commissions. Having agreed with the Council of Elders, the Sejm Presidium proposes that the Sejm should begin examining the report by the commissions on the said bill tomorrow, thus completing the agenda of the session with a new point. The Sejm has accepted this amendment to the deliberation agenda. Marianna Staniewska will be the deputy rapporteur on the amnesty bill.

The Chamber marked the memory of Deputy Jozef Kijowski, who died 2 days ago, with a moment of silence. He was a member of the Presidium and ZSL Supreme Committee secretary.

Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki then delivered the Commission for Legislative Work report concerning the deputies' bill on changes in the PPR Constitution, which was the next point on the agenda.

The consistently implemented process of socialist renewal, the overcoming of difficulties that have arisen and the coming to grops with deformations, said the deputy, must reach deeply into the very roots and sources of these shortcomings. The simultaneous perfecting of structures, forms, and methods of governing the state, as well as changes in social consciousness must be taken into account. The restoration of people's power -- interfered with before -- is becoming the content of political practice and of legislative activities alike. The August protest of the working class against the deviations has become the stimulus to rebuild correct social communications and to create qualitatively new relations between society and the authorities.

The draft constitutional changes presented to the chamber, said Deputy Czeszejko-Sochacki, have to do with political questions of enormous importance: the constitutional definition of the role and position of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth the class character of the state, pointing to the working class as the one having a hegemony over changes; the place and role of individual agricultural farms; and legal forms of safeguarding state security against external and internal threats.

Having outlined the draft changes, the deputy rapporteur moved, on behalf of the Commission for Legislative work, that the bill be passed along with amendments introduced by the commissions.

Representatives of the Sejm deputies' clubs then took the floor. On behalf of the PZPR Deputies Club, Deputy Edward Szymanski spoke; Deputy Boleslaw Struzek spoke on behalf of the ZSL Deputies' Club; and Deputy Henryk Stawski spoke on behalf of the SD Deputies' Club.

Waclaw Auleytner, representative of the deputies' group from the Polish Catholic-Social Union, is currently speaking. The debates will continue.

Constitutional Amendments Adopted

LD201024 Warsaw Domestic service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Parliamentary correspondent Slawomir Szof report]

[Excerpts] The Sejm has passed the bill on changes in the PPR Constitution. This is the most important event of the first, morning, part of the debates. The Sejm passed the bill on changes in the Constitution with 368 votes for the bill, 1 vote against and 1 abstention.

GROUP SET UP TO FORECAST ECONOMIC DISRUPTIONS

LD192254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The interministerial group responsible for early warning against disruptions in economic processes has begun its operations. It is comprised of representatives of the Chief Statistical Office, the Ministry of Finance, the Polish National Bank, and the director of the Public Opinion Research Center. Should the possibility of economic disruption arise the group will report it to the Government Presidium and suggest remedies.

SEJM MARSHAL DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

AU181228 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jul 83 p 3

[Speech by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa during 14 July Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] On behalf of the Deputies' Clubs of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD, I hereby present a deputies' draft of changes to the PPR Constitution. First, I wish to say that the proposed changes are the result of a gathering of individual experiences by those social classes which intend to continue the process of renewal through increased support for the activities of the socialist authorities and through exerting greater influence on citizens, organizations, and associations for the sake of our people's state.

The general political principles contained in the Constitution have proved themselves, that is why the proposed changes cover a small area. Even during the period of sharpest political tension, most of our society supported the socialist political principles contained in the Constitution. Most of the opinions that have been expressed refer to the need for political practice to conform to these principles. At the same time, the view was expressed during the Ninth PZPR Congress and during congresses of the allied parties that there is a need to develop socialist democracy and prevent nonparty citizens from influencing the development goals of our socialist state.

The proposed changes in the Constitution concern four problems. The first of these is the newly-formulated Article 3. May I remind you that this article concerns political principles. It is proposed that paragraph 1 of this article remain unchanged. However, paragraphs 2 and 3 are to be changed. Paragraph 2 is to read as follows: "The alliance and cooperation of the PZPR with the ZSL and the SD in the building of socialism, and their joint activity with the social organizations and associations which support the political principles of the PPR, form the basis of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]."

The new text of paragraph 2 expounds the principle behind the alliance and cooperation between the PZPR, ZSL, and SD in the building of socialism.

The second part of this paragraph concerns the joint activity of these political forces with those social organizations and associations which support the political principles of the PPR. This joint activity forms the basis of PRON. This wording defines PRON's position in Poland's political system and stresses that basic political forces will act jointly with organizations and social associations which support the political principles of the PPR, for the sake of building socialism. It ought to be said that the new text of paragraph 2 expresses the political experiences of recent years better, and meets halfway the opinions about the need to develop our country with wide social support.

A new text for paragraph 3 is also proposed, which would read as follows: "PRON is a platform of unity for the nation's patriotic forces for the sake of the PPR and also a platform of joint activity by the political parties, social organizations and associations, and citizens, regardless of their outlook, on matters concerning the functioning of the socialist state and the country's comprehensive development."

The new text of paragraph 3 defines the ideological front of PRON and stresses the need for joint activity by the political parties, social organizations and associations, and citizens, regardless of their outlook, in matters concerning the functioning of the socialist state and the country's comprehensive development. This idea will satisfy everyone who supports a maximum possible involvement by citizens in the affairs of our socialist state and who has regarded the inclusion of this principle in the Constitution as essential.

The next issue is the addition of a new paragraph, paragraph 2, to Article 4 of the Constitution which defines the goals of the PPR. The text of this article stresses the class nature of the state by indicating that, among other things, the aims of the workers' class are being realized and that its achievements are being put to good use. Furthermore, the participation of workers in solving affairs of the state, the economy, and society is increased. Finally, it is stressed that the principle behind the state's functioning is the worker-peasant alliance.

The third issue concerns Article 15. In accordance with the resolution of the joint PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum and with the general demands of peasants and their socioprofessional associations, changes are proposed to paragraph 3 of this article to the effect that private family farms are not only entitled to state care and assistance in their development but the state guarantees their permanence as well. The rest of this paragraph remains as it was since the remaining contents continue to be current principles of agricultural policy.

The fourth issue concerns Article 33 of the Constitution and adds to this article two new paragraphs, 3 and 4. These new rules introduce a distinction between an external threat to the state and an internal threat.

The first instance concerns defense against an external threat to the state's security, and the second concerns a threat to public order or a natural calamity. In consequence thereof, measures for counteracting the above threats are differentiated. In the case of external danger, such measures may consist of introducing martial law or the declaration of partial mobilization or complete mobilization, depending on the size of the danger. In the case of internal danger, counteraction resources may consist of a state of emergency. In addition, it is also proposed that the principles and conditions behind declaring a state of emergency and the effects of this be defined in normal laws.

The proposed changes to the PPR Constitution are a further stage in the work on perfecting our political system. We have introduced economic reform. Along the same lines as this are the draft law on people's councils and on local self-management bodies, and the earlier laws on cooperatives, farmers' socioprofessional organizations, and a range of others which we have adopted during the present session.

The process of socialist renewal is continuing. The proposed changes to the Constitution will serve to strengthen and deepen this process and will form the basis of further socioeconomic and political transformations. These are but a fragment of the systemic reforms we are undertaking in order to give new strength and efficiency to our state. The formulators of the most famous Polish Constitution said that "the fate of all of us depends only on establishing and perfecting a national constitution."

Historical experience teaches that words must be supplemented by national unity and by a feeling of responsibility toward the fatherland.

Such is the ideological sense of their changes and additions which are meant to become the subject of work by deputies. The basic goal of these changes is to adapt the constitutional principles concerning the sociopolitical mechanism of authority to the need to take part in the life of the country and to exert an influence on the course of events which involve wide sections of society.

The proposed changes to the Constitution fully reflect our contemporary experiences and are also an expression of the desire to implement the political concepts which have been presented by everyone to whom the fate of People's Poland is dear. These changes are also an expression of concern for the continued existence of basic socioeconomic and political values, for the continuing development of our statehood, and for the nation's sovereign existence.

Poland's most recent history enables us to understand the historic role of working people and their attachment to the principles of socialism. In 1980, the workers' protest created a dam against the violation of these principles, and over a year later the attitude of working people was confirmed by the following slogan declared at the Ninth PZPR Congress: "We will defend socialism like our independence."

So if we seek guarantees that the socialist political principles will be heeded and that renewal will continue, then we should see such guarantees especially in the role of the workers' class in our state, and in strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance, which is the cornerstone of the Polish political system. This system, whose basis is the joint activity between the PZPR, ZSL, and SD, will not fufil its political role if it ceases to help shape the people's consciousness and intentions by means of dialogue conducted in the spirit of unity and faith toward the supreme ideal: the good of the fatherland. Our experiences also indicate the importance of the political and social aspirations of people who constitute the great riches of the state. These aspirations must be made a permanent feature of the Polish political system.

GRAPHIC ARTISTS TO REGISTER ASSOCIATION

AU151850 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jul 83 p 5

[Romuald Zaluska interview with Marian Sztuka: "Association of Polish Graphic Artists-Designers To Be Set Up"; date and place not given]

[Text] The office of the mayor of Warsaw has received an application for the registration of the Association of Polish Graphic Artists-Designers. You are one of the sponsors of this association. What has influenced your decision? This is the question your PAP reporter put to Marian Sztuka, a famous graphic artist.

[Sztuka] I would not relate our decision to the fate of the Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts. As early as 1963 a group of my colleagues set up the Association of Functional Graphic Artists, which was conceived as a creative-professional organization independent of the Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts.

We wanted to obtain the most favorable conditions under which to work as graphic designers and to emphasize our status in the country's artistic and social life.

The Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts, was at that time, not interested in the existence of our creative group, and our association did not begin to operate because of the opposition of the union, which argued that our association was not a desirable solution of our problems. That is why our present action is in a way a continuation of what we once attempted. Eryk Lipinski produced the documents from those years at the first meeting our our present association. These documents are not in our archieves...

[Zaluska] You were a member of the Main Administration Presidium of the dissolved Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts. We know why the union was dissolved....

[Sztuka] Yest, we do, and this is why I would not like to expatiate on this dissolution. What I want to say is that -- like a group of my colleagues in the union -- I kept thinking about setting up our association during the entire last term of the leadership of the union. We were disturbed to see that during this term objective matters, which are of utmost importance for our community, were being given decreasing attention in the union's activities. Some acts of neglect and omission have seriously damaged Polish culture. One such act was the refusal to organize a biennial international poster exhibition in Warsaw in 1982. We want to tackle the issue of this biennial exhibition as one of the most important ones as soon as our association is registered.

Many internal problems of our community and problems of cooperation with foreign countries are facing us, and this will give us much to do. I think that aside from professional associations (the Union of Polish Sculptors has already been set up, and representatives of other arts are also getting ready to set up their own associations), we should also have a national institution that would deal inter alia with production, commercial, and social issues.

Our association will deal primarily with objective and creative issues. We expect that it will not be a mass organization because admission to it will be governed by artistic achievements and current work in graphic design by prospective candidates. The founding committee of our association will soon dispatch letters to the leading graphic artists countrywide to invite them to join the association. Since the registration of our association will soon take place -- that is, during the summer vacations -- we have asked the authorities to allow us to hold our first meeting in September. I thing that this meeting will be a sign for our normal day-to-day work.

TRYBUNA LUDU EXAMINES PZPR CONGRESS ACHIEVEMENTS

AU181328 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "The Road to Socialist Rebirth"]

[Text] When I wrote on the same subject a year ago, I said that the congress' main achievement is that "it has refound after many years of tragic loss the connections between the political doctrine of socialism and the moral condition and aims of basic groups of Polish society." Can I say the same today? Yes, without hesitation.

Today, however, is the time to ask another question: Is the above achievement permanent and does nothing threaten it?

The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress defended the party. It defended it against internal disintegration, against rightwing-liberal trends to reject Leninist party formulas, against continuing mistakes, against a final collapse of ties with the community, and against an ideological, political, and moral disaster. The congress armed the party to make it able to wage battle against open attacks by the antisocialist opposition and to win this battle. The congress enabled the party to adopt a course that we will call socialist rebirth and to follow this course to the accompaniment of the difficult trial of martial law -- not opposed to martial law, but saving the state and the people thanks to martial law. The party, which has been the same party for years and generations and yet is different because of the tasks of contemporary times, has regained its organizational efficiency, become ideologically firm, and has refound its place in the nation. These are facts. Even so, does the party, in the form it is in, possess enough strength and self-awareness to defend its extraordinary congress in return? To defend it in such a way that no one can forget the importance of any congress decision, and that the socialist nature of national rebirth and the real rebirth of socialist principles in Polish life are heeded? I think these questions are important today and tomorrow, and not just on jubilee occasions but on any day.

Martial law will no doubt be lifted soon, and the period of necessary abnormality in the functioning of the state and the community will be ended. We know there can be no return to any previously known "normality" and that this action is meant to signify the establishment of new laws based on Sejm decisions and on new experiences gained in battle and during dialogue, but do we possess adequate detailed knowledge of this?

Out of all the transformations that have already occurred, perhaps the most profound ones have touched the party itself. The letter and spirit of a new law have enabled the party to become a party belonging to its primary organizations and members. The party has fought to achieve this state of affairs in the face of huge difficulties, and this transformation process is not at all over yet. Giving up this progress could make us go back to old mistakes.

Economic reform in its full capacity has only just passed through the gates of factories, and probably not all factories yet. The reform is rather often falsely regarded as giving powers only to production directors and organizers, and not to the work forces. The continuing production difficulties are often used as justification to play down the reform. As a result, one could easily call out: "The emperor has no clothes," without any mention of who undressed him. For party people and for people who think the way the party does, this reform, which is described as economic reform, has not been, is not, and cannot be purely an economic reform. It is a structural and social undertaking: The primary testing ground on which the class and citizens' rights belonging to the workers are tried out. It is a workshop, a socialist enterprise. Of course it is easier to manage an economy which is centralized to the smallest detail, using well-trained managers. But we already know that this is not very effective.

Our state-legal system has gone through a huge dose of legislation, and is still doing so. The Sejm is studiously controlling public life toward a widening and deepening of democracy, toward subjecting the authorities to social control, and toward establishing a place for all proconstitutional forces in decision-making bodies. If laws could take the place of practice, we would have a democratic and orderly [rzadne] state today. But in the meantime, inside rural cooperatives, fiscal offices, trade warehouses, and doctors' surgeries, things are often not so democratic and orderly. Why not? Probably because there is as much longing for democracy and order among citizens in general as there is opposition toward these features among individual citizens. Because in a democratic and orderly state, it is necessary to act in accordance with the principles of social coexistence and the laws in force, and it is necessary to make sacrifices for the sake of these principles and laws. And yet sometimes, one's honor does not permit such sacrifices. This is sometimes because of one's position.

Probably there has never been so much said about social justice in Poland as in recent times. This is no coincidence. Social justice has never been harmed as much and from as many directions as during the period of disrupted social ties, disrupted economy, disrupted market, and disrupted wages, incomes, and privileges. However, one must not forget that no other slogan is so convenient for social and political demagogy as justice: justice in the sense of people's equality, in the sense of unrestricted rights of the individual, and in the sense of proper reward for one's work. This is one of the words which completely lose their value if they are used without further explanation. If one says what the party is fighting for on behalf of class social justice, then it becomes clear that social justice does not fall from heaven but emerges during the struggle and development of creative forces.

It has been 2 years since the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, in other words 24 months, in other words 729 days of work, struggle, and thought. Someone aptly said recently that the most dangerous matters are behind us, but the most difficult ones still ahead. But the road we are following is always the same one -- the congress road.

PLANS TO AMEND CONSUMER GOODS QUALITY LAW

AU151301 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Article signed "(WOJ)": "Quality Barriers"]

[Text] There has never been any tolerance for shoddy goods which fail to meet social requirements. This is all the more true today in Poland where there is a shortage of so many goods. This drawback is responsible for further impoverishing the market, reducing the very limited resources of raw materials we have, and raising costs which in turn affect prices and the consumer's pocket.

According to a report given at a recent session of the Government Presidium, the losses incurred by the economy due to the poor quality of consumer goods are estimated at billions of zlotys. The quality of many goods has continued to deteriorate during the last 3 years. We produce shoddy goods for the home market and frequently manufacture trash for the export market.

The quality of our goods is now becoming a matter of greater social and economic significance. It is being discussed more and more often with increasing vigor. Yellow and red quality labels are assigned to the people. The Ministry of Trade is being asked to look further into the problem and, above all, to provide the consumer with more effective protection against the expensive trash flooding the market since quality has so far been treated very lightly by traders. There has in effect been no such thing as quality control during the past few years. Trading enterprises, threatened as they are by serious shortages, generally buy everything that industries wish to sell. Factories often threaten to refuse to supply goods to traders in order to prevent them from conducting any kind of quality control.

We have a "splendid" law governing the quality of goods, construction and assembly jobs, and services, but we have had no practical benefit form it so far.

Matters of quality have always been treated as secondary by the management of many enterprises, despite their declarations. The market still fails to be a proper testing ground for the quality of goods, and this is one of the reasons their quality is poor.

The Government Presidium adopted a schedule of urgent measures at the above-mentioned meeting aimed at improving the quality of production, measures which will be noticeably felt. Plans are being made to amend the law on the quality of goods. Traders will be forced to lower their official and controlled prices if the quality of their goods falls below the mandatory standard and the conditions of their contract. An enterprise which lowers the quality of its goods will be obliged to lower its prices. One cannot include expenses incurred by repairs made under consumer guarantees into the costs and, therefore, into the price of shoddily-made goods. The price that producers should pay for poor quality goods should be reduced profits and a smaller chance of a rise in salaries. Until now, manufacturers have not taken any losses for the poor goods they produce because their costs have always been included in the price of their goods. The only way out, therefore, is to strike at dishonest producers where it hurts, in their pockets. The production of shoddy goods must be unprofitable for everyone. Economic mechanisms must be planned in such a way to promote the production of high quality goods. This has also been suggested in the government's savings program. Solutions which provide a salary-orientated motivation must regularly be devised to this end. Suitable economic stimulants such as substantial price cuts and the reintroduction of obligatory contracted fines should also be geared to improve quality. It is true that the Ministry of Trade has announced that it will take definite measures to stop the supply of trash to the market, but this has only gone as far as the planning stage. Various drafts and alternatives are being worked out.

After so many years of turning a blind eye to the issue of quality we cannot wait even a day longer to improve it, nor can we tolerate wastefulness or bad management. This is why we are awaiting an answer from the Polish Committee for the Normalization of Measures and Quality, the Ministries of Domestic Trade and Services, Construction and the Construction Materials Industry, and the Chemical and Light Industry, or in a nutshell from all the ministries responsible for our market supplies. Only specific and radical solutions can break down this vicious circle of incompetence in a matter which concerns us all.

GUS COMMUNIQUE NOTES PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENTS

LD192232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Positive trends in the national economy have strengthened during first 6 months of this year. Industrial and construction output has increased and labor productivity has improved. Thus the data in the latest communique published today by the Main Statistical Office [GUS] can be characterized.

During the last year the extraction industry, especially coal, was decisive to a gradual economic improvement. In this branch a production output similar to existing potential was achieved. This year's extraction increase, not only of coal, is relatively small; however, the rate of growth in the manufacturing industry was higher. The extraction of coal amounted to 95.2 million tons, 0.4 percent higher than in the same period last year. A visible growth in the extraction of brown coal has been noted; this was almost 9 percent higher than during the first 6 months of 1982. More electric energy, pig iron, rolled goods, copper, aluminum and other metals have been produced, while the refinement of oil and the extraction of natural gas were lower.

As far as the manufacturing industry is concerned, this year's achievement, although it did not meet all needs, was the result of the agricultural machinery and tractors industry: over 13 percent more machinery and tools and 4 percent more tractors have been produced. The production of cars decreased by around 5 percent. A little over 140,000 small and big Fiat and Syrena cars have been made. More washing machines, refrigerators and television sets have been produced, but, unfortunately, supplies still do not meet market needs. This also applies to chemical industry products, excluding washing products.

Weather conditions this year are favorable for vegetable production, although the recent draught has worsened the state of cereals and other crops. The state of livestock in June this year was lower than a year ago. At the same time, a growing interest in livestock breeding, especially pigs, is being noted. The production of meat and fat was around 13 percent lower this year than during first 6 months of last year. The fishing haul has increased by almost 30 percent. There is also more butter and other dairy products at present.

The weak point of our economy -- the construction industry -- has noted an improvement. This can be seen in the increase of commissioned housing. This favorable trend is also noted in foreign trade: There was an increase of exports to both socialist and capitalist countries; a positive trade balance has been achieved in trade with capitalist countries. The improvement of the situation is due, among other things, to bigger exports -- almost 5 million tons -- of coal, copper, zinc, sulfur, and also to a decrease in cereal imports.

Concerning negative phenomena which have an unfavorable impact on restoring economic equilibrium, one must mention the increase in the population's income which is higher than the increase in production and labor productivity, the workforce shortage in some branches of the industry and the problems in supplies. Employment by the end of June this year, in relation to June last year, was higher by 171,000 people. This growth refers, however, mainly to enterprises outside the so-called material production. Employment has decreased in many branches of industry. Wages in the socialized economy, in comparison with first 6 months of last year, were higher by 26.7 percent. The average monthly salary -- together with workers' compensations and payments of distributed profit and pure surplus in the cooperatives per worker in the socialized economy -- amounted to Z12,660 and have increased by Z2,700 in comparison with last year.

In comparison with the first 6 months of last year the supply of goods for the domestic market has increased. Goods for the ration cards were fully covered. The rationing of full cream milk, butter, animal fat, margarine, sweets and alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, detergents, toilet soap, and shoes has been lifted. Besides this increase, the shortage of supplies of consumer durables was sharply visible, especially washing machines, refrigerators, sewing machines, radio and television sets, furniture, carpets, and many other goods.

Summing up the recent GUS communique one comes to the conclusion that despite many negative economic phenomena that still exist, some progress is shown. This progress is visible not only in the statistics.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

AU191530 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[PAP reporter Jan Cipiur interview with Andrzej Dorosz, deputy minister of foreign trade: "We Are Overcoming the Effects of the West's Restrictions", date and place not given]

[Text] The end of June and the beginning of July is an economic period when the plans adopted at the beginning of the year are compared with the results actually achieved. The results of the first 6 months present an authoritative basis on which to assess how the plans for the entire year are going to turn out. Andrzej Dorosz, vice minister of foreign trade, has presented the main results of foreign trade and its current trends during an interview with a PAP reporter.

[Jan Cipiur] Minister, with the data for the first 6 months at your disposal, can you confirm the opinions which say that this vital area of the economy has improved?

[Andrzej Dorosz] Polish trade turnover calculated in current prices during the first half of this year has risen by over 17 percent compared to the same period last year. Therefore, there is a visible improvement, though any assessment made solely on the basis of the above indicator would be a gross mistake. One has to take into account at least the fact that the first 6 months of this year are the first months of stability of our foreign trade after the collapse in trade turnover in 1981. On the other hand, it is worth stressing that this growth has occurred despite the continuation of rather unfavorable domestic conditions.

[Cipiur] One conducts foreign trade in order to purchase, but first it is necessary to sell. So how are exports faring?

[Dorodz] Exports have risen by 16.9 percent, reaching a value of Z491 billion. This is in complete conformity with the assumptions of the central annual plan in proportion to the amount of time that has passed. This result means that we are overcoming the effects of the West's restrictions. But of course it does not mean that we have fully made up for our losses as a result of the sanctions.

Certain structural changes have occurred in our exports to countries in the so-called second area of payments. The sale of products abroad from the electrical machine industry has been at a low level for quite a long time. Despite clear progress in the past 2 months, exports of these products to countries in the second payments area during the first half of this year were 3.3 percent lower than during the same time last year. There are various reasons for this -- for example, supply difficulties and other troubles with Polish industry, as well as the conditions troubling the world market, which still feels the economic recession, and the break in cooperation which joins our factories with Western producers.

An even greater drop has occurred in exports of construction materials -- a drop of 22.3 percent. This in turn is the result of the unfavorable situation with our purchases. The resultant shortcomings are made good by means of an increase in exports of unprocessed goods: coal, copper, and silver by one-quarter.

[Cipiur] How is trade with the socialist countries?

[Dorosz] Imports from these countries reached Z251 billion and exceeded exports by Z6 billion. This excess of imports over exports concerns trade with the USSR.

[Cipiur] It is not difficult to guess why you give first place to imports, but according to the plan and the international agreement, the difference between imports and exports, in other words the trade deficit with the USSR, was meant to be much higher.

[Dorosz] Of course. This can be explained as follows: Polish producers are highly geared toward exports to the USSR in connection with the fact, among other things, that the national demand for equipment and machinery has decreased as a result of reduced investment possibilities and resources. And the structure of our production suits the needs of the Soviet Union. The same applies to imports. The demand for investment resources from the socialist countries by our enterprises has diminished. Factories are counting their pennies, and the result of their count is that it is not worth purchasing in advance certain raw materials and semifinished products as they have done up to now, and then spend money on storage. So, for example, the metal industry has reduced its demand for Soviet iron ore because it has enough reserves of this ore right now.

In the second half of the year, we envisage a speeding up of the dynamics of imports from the socialist countries.

[Cipiur] And what are the proportions like in trade with the capitalist countries?

[Dorosz] They are opposite to our trade with the socialist countries. Poland exported Z246 billion worth of goods and imported Z186 billion worth. Therefore, there is a trade surplus with this group of countries, and at the level we planned. Unfortunately this is only partly the result of increased exports, and more the result of reduced imports because of difficulties with payments.

Here I would like to stress the clear improvement in imports of supplies, in other words the increased imports of spare parts, components, and production materials, that are over 25 percent higher than during the first half of last year.

[Cipiur] But if we look at the plan, then entire imports from the countries in the second payments area should be higher by almost 3 percent.

[Dorosz] We planned that we would partly finance our imports by obtaining credits to the value of about $800 million. We will most probably not receive more than $400 million worth of credits this year. This creates tension in financing our imports from the capitalist countries. One has to remember at the same time that some of our income from exports is allocated to settling our debts. The amount of money thus allocated was considerable during the first half of this year.

[Cipiur] Credits would create the chance of quicker progress in the economy, but the hopes of obtaining larger credits are probably still small...

[Dorosz] I believe that restoring our credit rating in order to obtain new credits is a very difficult matter and will take a very long time. The basic conditions necessary for this are to settle our debts on the basis of long-term solutions, and to strengthen the country's export capability. Only then will it be possible to stabilize our payments position. Western experts estimate, for example, that other countries with difficult payments situation just like Poland's will not be able to regain their position on the international credit market until the end of this decade.

[Cipiur] All that remains is to count on our own strength and unused reserves. So how are negotiations proceeding concerning the foreign trade plan for the entire year?

[Dorosz] In the opinion of the ministry's experts, our exports to the first and second areas of payments are proceeding in accordance with the plan. Action has been undertaken to speed up imports from the socialist countries, and the level of purchases bought with freely-convertible currency will be a result of an improvement in the payments situation.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON CLEMENCY FIGURES

AU181455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 83 p 4

[PAP reporter Jan Rozdzynski report: "The Humanitarian Aim of Clemency"]

[Text] The work of the State Council Commission for Clemency in implementing the State Council's 20 December resolution concerning the principles behind the granting of clemency is approaching its end. A PAP reporter has asked State Council member Eugenia Kemparowa, chairman of this commission, to describe the commission's current work stage:

As we know, the resolution concerns people who have been unconditionally detained for offenses defined in the martial law decree as well as for other political offenses. On the day the resolution became valid, there were 894 persons detained for the above reasons entitled to take advantage of clemency. So far, the State Council has received 809 applications for clemency. The State Council has accepted 687 applications and rejected 122.

The resolution foresaw two forms of clemency: conditional release from detention before time (of which 580 people have taken advantage so far), and a conditional suspension of sentence (applied to the remainder). There are 30 women and 67 adoloscents among those granted clemency.

Several reasons can be quoted why the State Council has denied clemency to 122 persons. The most important one is that the condemned performed a leadership or organizational function during strikes or other actions discussed in the martial law decree. At the same time, some of these persons terrorized or used force against workers, tried to blow up coal mines, caused heavy material losses, and so on. Another reason stems from the very personality of some of the condemned -- notorious criminals, some of whom have been sentenced over a dozen times. It is characteristic that people with a criminal record have undertaken activity against the state so willingly.... There was no guarantee in such cases that the persons would not violate the legal order after being granted clemency. Another reason is improper conduct during detention. Not only has no remorse been observed in such people for their past actions, but they have even demonstrated a hostile "uncompromising" attitude. Also, nine members of illegal terrorist organizations have been denied clemency.

It emerges from this balance sheet that not all persons sentenced applied for clemency. According to data at our disposal, 73 persons have not applied. Nor has anyone applied on their behalf. But there have been cases where clemency proceedings were initiated on the request of a prisoner's mother, family, or fellow employees, and the prisoner said that he did not wish to be released. We also know that over a dozen cases are still being dealt with. I believe that the above figures illustrating the work of the commission will encourage a positive assessment to be made of the humanitarian aims of the above-mentioned resolution.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON CRIME FIGURES SINCE 1980

AU181458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jul 83 p 5

[PAP report: "Penal Policy Demands Consistency"]

[Summary] "The period of increased social and political tension in Poland from August 1980 to December 1981 as well as the difficult economic situation led to a temporary weakening of state structures and a loosening of social ties, which also restricted the protective functions of penal policy."

The result of the above was a serious growth in the crime rate, which in 1981 reached its highest level since 1972 -- 379,762 crimes. At the same time, the success rate in solving crimes dropped to its lowest level in many years, at a level of 69.6 percent.

In 1982, 436,206 offenses were discovered, which meant that the number of cases coming into courts rose by over 30,000 or 13.7 percent compared to 1981.

In 1982, 279 persons were convicted of murder or attempted murder, 9 of whom were sentenced to death and 59 imprisoned for 25 years. Also in 1982, almost 10,000 people were convicted of speculation.

YOUTH CRIME RATE, DRUG ADDICTION INCREASE

AU151237 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 12 Jul 83 p 4

[Mariola Pietraszek report: "Concern for the Young"]

[Text] On 11 July the press spokesman of the Warsaw headquarters of the Citizens Militia presented a report on law, order, and security in Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship. Despite the obvious and certain stabilization, the crime rate continues to be quite high, particularly in the case of criminal offences which constitute 80 percent of all offences committed. In the past 6 months 35 proceedings have been instituted for murder, 62 for rape, and 363 for theft. The greatest number of crimes has been recorded in the Praga-Polnoc Srodmiescie, and Mokotow districts of Warsaw, while Pruszkow, Wolomin, and Piaseczno take the lead in Warsaw Voivodship.

This year 1,300 burglaries causing losses mounting to Z500 million were recorded. Apartments in large settlements are burgled most frequently. The shortage of caretakers, tenants' lack of interest in the affairs of their neighbors, insufficient locks on doors, and the ease with which this loot may be sold all contribute to helping the criminal.

There is much concern over the fact that more and more crimes are being committed by young people. Youngsters under 18 are responsible for 20 percent of the thefts committed, 25 percent of the house-breaking incidents, and 33 percent of the burglaries of public buildings.

Drug addiction continues to be a serious problem. The number of addicts under age 20 is on the increase and cases of 10-12-year-old addicts have also been known. According to the Warsaw militia's statistics there are about 3,200 drug producers and peddlers in the area and 32 production points have been eliminated in Warsaw and its surrounding voivodship during the first 4-months of 1983.

During the first half of this year 3,843 collisions and car accidents were recorded; 2,106 people were injured in these accidents and 85 people died in them instantaneously. Over 22 percent of these accidents were caused by drunken drivers. In order to prevent such accidents and to familiarize young people with the regulations of the highway code, the Warsaw militia organized a competition "Knowledge of the Highway Code" during the first 4-months of the year. Some 20,000 primary school pupils took part in this competition and 16,000 young people received certificates to ride bicycles.

The issue of corrupt practices in the economy was also mentioned, and it was indicated that measures should be introduced to curb speculation. It was also stressed that there has been a considerable drop in the number of illegal liquor sales points.

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON MARTIAL LAW PUBLISHED

AU181746 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 14 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Survey compiled by Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: "Should Martial Law Be Lifted?"]

[Excerpts] It seems on the face of it that we have posed a rhetorical question since there could not be many citizens who would not demand the lifting of martial law. However, our survey shows a certain difference of opinion in response to this appeal made by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Here are some statements from various parts of the country:

Warsaw

Jerzy Szalynski, soldier: I am in favor of the total lifting of martial law. People will then feel more relaxed, not that I mean they should feel free enough to behave like hooligans but because martial law is oppressive....

Beata Krol, a Warsaw University student: Martial law should have been lifted on 13 December 1982. I think that as soon as such a forum as PRON came into being, a movement which binds together people with varying world outlooks, then there was a chance for the complete lifting of martial law. This has been confirmed in practice because there have been no further disturbances since the suspension of martial law....

Tadeusz Iwaszkiewicz, economist: I believe the lifting of martial law will bring an amnesty for people who are politically "lost" and have accidentally become mixed up in some dubious matters.... I would like PRON to play a greater role after the lifting of martial law and believe that it should be a continuator of the Gdansk agreements following the complete lifting of martial law....

Zielona Gora

Michal Stasiak, working driver from the ZWP [not further identified] in Zielona Gora: As an average Pole, I think that there is not nor will there be any great difference after the lifting of martial law in Poland. I am not personally experiencing any difficulties at present which could be attributed to the way that martial law is functioning in its suspended state. To be absolutely frank, I felt much safer just after all the disciplinary measures had been introduced on 13 December 1981 than I do now. I have my doubts about what it will be like after it is lifted, and I think that some people think the way I do. Not everyone will be happy that it has been lifted. It may only be good for a certain group of people who will to some degree benefit from the easing it brings. I am sure there will no longer be any similar scenes on the political arena as there were prior to December 1981; none the less, I still have my doubts.

Gdansk

Waldemar Bryka, technical engineer from the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk: In the opinion of an average working man, I believe that martial law should have been lifted long ago because it affects our daily lives and people have to suffer its consequences, even if they are sometimes indirect ones. There is also a group of people which the lifting of martial law will give the chance to act "in the other direction." It appears from this that it is difficult to make a specific appraisal of the current situation. There are, of course, more people who argue in favor of the lifting of martial law. I did in actual fact expect such an appeal to be made, since the visit of Pope John Paul II went very peacefully and according to plan. This was a criterion by which we could measure the mood of the people. I believe that this visit will speed up the lifting of martial law which I look forward to with great pleasure.

Lublin

Ryszard Sadurski, retired journalist from Lublin: I believe that although the imposition of martial law was inevitable due to the general relaxation of the situation in Poland and although it was intended to defend our national existence, I still find it difficult to talk about martial law with enthusiasm or a carefree acceptance. I am not a young man, I am 57 years old, but 13 December still came as a shock to me. Despite this, I believe that Poland's version of martial law had a specific character without taking into account any severe regulations which it was implemented.

However, aside from the children who played on the gun barrels of the tanks, many people suffered the difficulties of internment. It is for this reason that I have been waiting for quickest possible ending of martial law since the day it was imposed. When the prospect of this became likely with the appeal put forward by PRON, I felt great relief and joy. I also hope that never again in our history will it become necessary to take such extreme measures.

Koszalin Voivodship

Robert Jakusz, from Darlowo, age 23: I am a sea fisherman and have a reasonable salary. I would like to go abroad with my wife, and I am interested in seeing Western Europe. Unfortunately, martial law has prevented this dream from coming true. This is one of the reasons I am so pleased that PRON has made an appeal to lift martial law. Despite the fact that martial law was eased last year, I think that lifting martial law would, after all, improve our frame of mind.

It is good that PRON made this appeal because by doing so this organization has gained more influence for itself, and this is what PRON needs because not everyone, especially those in the regions, know what PRON intends to do.

Biala Podlaska

Marzena Iwaniuk, pupil at the J.I. Kraszewski secondary school in Biala Podlaska: Some people just could not understand why martial law was imposed on 13 December 1981, like the inhabitants of our viovodship to whom strikes, demonstrations, and rallies were foreign. However, discipline and order were what Poland needed exactly at that time. The imposition of martial law was the subject of many stormy discussions among school and college students. Two "camps" were usually formed, some siding in favor of Army General W. Jaruzelski and the others opposing him. The activities of several organizations were suspended, which was also met with outrage. But everything went back to normal in time, and youth organizations, especially the scout movement, developed their activities once more. I think that the lifting of martial law would be met with the cheers of the people.

Kielce Voivodship

Wladyslaw Chodyra, from the administration department of the Predom-Mesko metal plants at Skarzysko-Kamienna: The situation in the country and the citizens' attitudes have long made it possible to lift martial law. Our society had already seen the consequences of the situation prior to December 1981. Everyone experienced a shock when the announcement was made but everyone gradually understood why this move was made when they saw the changes taking place. The situation which existed during the period of strikes was making our citizens neurotic. Everyone was making demands and forgetting about the most important thing, about working for the fatherland. It was thanks to martial law that we could recognize who was Poland's real friend and who was only an adopted "uncle" threatening us with sanctions and hunger. This was for all of us a criterion of the fellowship of our people.

I believe that the visit of our countryman Pope John Paul II played a great role in the normalization of our country's situation. Anyone who took his words and calls for peace in the country seriously should know that internal peace is not only equivalent to patriotism, but is our highest duty. Listening to PRON's calls to lift martial law will bring citizens closer together and will allow them to live in peace instead of at odds with one another. It will strengthen the dialogue between all equal partners.

Our speakers have associated the lifting of martial law with greater freedom, better work, and the possibility of launching new social initatives. It is true that no one mentioned an amnesty, or directing those who went astray or against the tide of history, back to society. Poland has seen many historical situations where countrymen tried to go against one another. However, Poland was never vindictive, nor did it try to settle any bloody scores in order to find revenge.

It appears from the mood of society that there will be no such revenge this time either.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON RFE 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITY

AU152046 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Jul 83 p 3

[Marian Nowinski article: "Always With Full Strength"]

[Excerpts] In a recent program broadcast by the "free" Munich radio station, two subverters appeared bearing Polish names -- Piotr Sawicki and Andrzej Borowicz. These actors pretended, as usual, that they were not appearing under their own name or on behalf of their employers. They, therefore, assumed the role of faithful intermediaries, wanting only to convey what the so-called Polish underground is doing and what it intends to do in order to harm its country. For this reason, they used the writings of two authors who, it was stated, live in Poland and are setting out their thoughts in articles as a permanent record despite exceptionally difficult conditions.

According to the "free" Munich radio station, one of these authors had an article of his printed in illegal periodicals in Poland, which were sent to the FRG and of course to Radio Free Europe. In his article, he expresses support for the "legal actions for the sake of trade union pluralism."

The second article, entitled "Program and Organization," whose author also uses the Polish name "Maciej Polewski," and allegedly lives in Poland, contains a different concept. According to this article, the most important matter is the organization of conspiratorial structures. This article, as Sawicki and Borowicz rightly said, also appeared in illegal periodicals in Poland before appearing the the Paris KULTURA, after which Radio Free Europe used the thoughts of "Polewski" as one of the voices representing "Poland fighting the regime."

The opinions of this "Maciej Polewski" are yet another example of seeking new propaganda methods in order to lead more effective subversive activity against Poland.

The subversive program announcers in Radio Free Europe explained: "One of Maciej Polewski's beliefs is that the period of open activity by Solidarity has really ended. Everything that has happened since 13 December has confirmed once again that all public activity of this kind has no chance of success now. It emerges from the interpretations of the thoughts of "Maciej Polewski" given by Radio Free Europe employees that it is not enough now to "write programs of action, but to organize structures" -- conspiratorial structures which will enable the intended goals to be reached. And according to "Maciej Polewski", the goal is to establish "self-governing social organizations."

Once it was believed that the social movement led by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] would lead to the destruction of the socialist state's authorities.

This turned out to be unfeasible. That is why the author of "Program and Organization" is expounding in particular the idea of creating organizational structures, which at the same time are conspiratorial, as well as paramilitary ones. These would be capable of waging an effective battle, including terrorist action.

This is the background against which instructions are flowing from the "free" radio stations in Washington, Munich, Bonn, Paris, London, and Rome telling the Polish worker and peasant how they are to fight for their natural rights, honor, and social justice.

What is the purpose of this? This time the vision is one of a general battle for an "independent and democratic Poland," without any details as to what is hidden behind this slogan. There have been catches similar to this one in our history.

Thus, one ought to expect that on the basis of the ideas contained in "Program and Organization", whose author is a functionary of political subversion bodies bearing the name "Maciej Polewski", more and more appeals, suggestions, requests, and urges are going to be broadcast over the dirty radio waves from Radio Free Europe and similar radio stations, telling Poles to clutch at each other's throats and start shooting at each other, because the jugglers, regardless of where and for whom they work, need Polish blood in order to perform their business. However, the common sense of Poles has taken the lead in critical situations. We have learned a lot in recent years. So there is hope that we will not run out of common sense and that we will not succumb to the jugglers.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD191645 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received Aleksandr Aksenov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, at an audience in Belweder at which Aksenov presented his credentials. Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, and Jerzy Szymanek, secretary of the Council of State, were present. After presenting his credentials, Ambassador Aksenov was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience, at which Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, was present.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES ACTIVITIES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Attends Dinner 18 Jul

AU190755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0623 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Maputo, AGERPRES 19/7/1983 -- On July 18 President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu participated in an official dinner given in their honour by Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and by Graca Machel.

During the dinner, participated in by Romanian and Mozambican officials, President Samora Moises Machel and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts that were followed with interest and punctuated with applause on many occasions.

The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Toasts President Machel

AU191048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 19 Jul 83

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast at Official Dinner in Maputo" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Maputo (AGERPRES) 19/7/1983 -- In the toast he proposed at the official dinner President Samora Machel gave on July 18 for Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu said that his visit to Mozambique was an expression of the traditional links of friendship and solidarity that established and solidly developed between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo party already in the difficult years of the Mozambican people's heroic fight for national liberation, for the winning of independence and the building of a new and free life.

"The Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania have always supported actively the national liberation fight, the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and have shown solidarity with the peoples that rose to fight for independence" -- Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, mentioning that the Romanian people granted active, internationalist support to the Mozambican people's liberation fight and manifested full solidarity with that fight led by the Frelimo party." Our party and people hailed the Mozambican people's victory as an important moment in the abolition of colonial domination, in the guaranteeing of the country's independence and free development, in Mozambique's passage to building the new, socialist system. The Mozambican people's victory, just as the victory of other African peoples, strongly proves that colonial domination is coming to an end, that nobody and nothing can stifle the peoples' will to live free and independent, in peace, to build the life they wish, without any outside interference" -- Romania's president showed.

Recalling the meetings and talks he had with Mozabique's leader and referring to the documents on collaboration concluded between the two countries, Nicolae Ceausescu further said:

"We wish that during this visit we find new ways and means to raise the Romanian-Mozambican collaboration and cooperation on to a still higher level in all domains of mutual interests to our countries and peoples.

We consider that broad possibilities exist to more powerfully develop mutually advantageous collaboration, especially in a series of important sectors which will provide for the attainment of the targets of liquidating underdevelopment and building socialism in Mozambique, and contribute to the development of both peoples' friendship and collaboration

"Being acquainted with the past fight of the Frelimo party, with the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Samora Machel, of your party leadership, I would like to express my conviction -- without interfering in your affairs -- that the Frelimo Party has the necessary force to implement the resolutions of the fourth congress and build socialism in Mozambique" -- Nicolae Ceausescu said adding:

"As friends and comrades in fight, we wish to cooperate still more strongly in the attainment of these goals. We are firmly convinced that socialism is the sole way for all peoples that want to eradicate underdevelopment, to live a free and dignified life".

Approaching then current international issues, President Ceausescu said among other things:

"We consider that the fundamental problems of our days are the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the freeze and reduction of military spending and the achievement of a military equilibrium not through further armaments, but through the reduction of the existing ones at an ever lower level.

"Romania declares against the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for a united Europe of collaboration and peace without any kind of nuclear weapons.

"We hail with satisfaction the agreement reached at the Madrid conference which provides for the convening in 1984 of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for the development of the process of security and collaboration begun at Helsinki. The positive results scored at Madrid prove once more that there is no problem which cannot be solved through negotiations when political will, reason, constructive spirit and wish for cooperation are shown, when the peoples' major interests, the interests of peace and security of the whole world, not narrow interests, are taken as a starting point.

"Many conflicts and states of tension exist in the world conducive to the outburst of another war with serious consequences for the whole [of] mankind. Romania has always been for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all problems and conflicts among states, starting from the interests of international peace, security and collaboration, from each people's right to develop freely and independently. No matter how difficult negotiations might be and how long they might take, they are the sole alternativ to war.

"In this spirit we consider that efforts should be intensified for a global, just and lasting settlement of Middle East questions, for the establishment of peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, of the acknowledgement of its right to self-determination and to the formation of an independent Palestinian state included, of guaranteed integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

"Romania considers that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian People. In this capacity it must participate in all negotiations and in the resolution of the Middle East issues.

"This requires now more than ever before the consolidation of unity and solidarity within the Palestine Liberation Organization. Only if it acted in full unity can it fulfil the mission it was entrusted by the Palestinian people.

"We are for the undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the guaranteed national independence and sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

"We actively back the peoples' struggle for the complete abolition of colonial domination, for their free and sovereign development. We manifest our full solidarity with the Namibian people that, under the leadership of its legitimate representative -- SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] fights against Namibia's occupation by South Africa, for independence, for socioeconomic development on a new path. We declare for the undelayed implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on Namibia's independence. We resolutely condemn the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, the aggressive actions of South Africa against Mozambique and other independent states in that region.

"Romania is for the creation in various parts of the world -- the Balkans included -- of zones free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases. In this spirit we support the fight of the peoples in the Indian Ocean area for its demilitarization and for it to no longer have nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

"Given the complex problems of the international situation, we consider that the African peoples must do their utmost for the further strengthening of their solidarity and unity in the struggle for the complete and definite abolition of colonialism of any form of imperialist domination and oppression, for the safeguarding and consolidation of national independence and the advance on the road of socioeconomic progress. In this respect, the Organization of African Unity must play an ever more important role in the rallying of all African countries' efforts towards an independent socioeconomic development."

Romania's president also referred to other international issues which should be urgently solved: The necessity of eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order without which world economic stability and peaceful collaboration cannot be achieved, the need for the developing countries to strengthen their unity and collaboration so as to conduct negotiations with the developed countries with a view to settling the complex economic problems in the spirit of equality, the settlement of all questions in a new democratic way with the participation on an equal footing of all states, whatever their size or social system, the enhancement of the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies.

He also emphasized that Romania develops broad relations with all states, irrespective of their social system, paying special attention to her relations with the socialist countries, with the countries which declare for a passage to socialist construction, with all the developing and non-aligned states.

Romania also expands relations with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence laying at the basis of her relations with all states the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and observance of each people's rights to freely choose its development path, without any outside interference.

Signs Declaration With Machel

AU200720 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0631 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Maputo, AGERPRES 20/7/1983 -- During a ceremony held at the Presidential Palace in Maputo on July 19 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed the joint Romanian-Mozambican declaration. The two party and state leaders made addresses on the occasion which were listened to with keen interest by those present.

The ceremony was attended by Elena Ceausescu and Graca Machel.

Also present were Romanian and Mozambican officials.

During the same ceremony, Stefan Andrei and Joaquim Alberto Chissano signed a cooperation agreement between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo party and a protocol on the two parties' cooperation over 1984-1985.

At the same time, Vasile Pungan and Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves signed a long-term programme for the development of technical-scientific cooperation and commercial exchanges between Romania and Mozambique.

After the signing of the official documents, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again with Samora Machel and Graca Machel at dinner.

Speaks, Followed by Machel

AU200959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0911 GMT 20 Jul 83

["Addresses Made by Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Machel During the Signing of Romanian-Mozambican Official Documents" -- AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] Maputo, AGERPRES 20/7/1983 -- Expressing full satisfaction at the signing of Romanian-Mozambican documents in Maputo on July 19, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu was highly appreciative of the results of the visit he paid to Mozambique these days.

"These documents lay the foundations of a lasting, manysided collaboration between our parties and peoples" -- the Romanian president said adding that "they open wonderful prospects for the two peoples' future. The different development stages in Romania and Mozambique must not be an obstacle, but determine [as received] a closer collaboration" -- Nicolae Ceausescu noted, declaring for the strengthening of solidarity and an active cooperation in successful socialist construction.

In the opinion of the RCP and the Romanian state leader "Mozambique has wonderful forces to attain the target of socialist construction: It has a wonderful people, a party with a policy and orientation towards socialism; it has revolutionary cadres steeled in the liberation fight and a party and state president who proved in fight firmly determined to go towards socialism. Added to all this are the riches available in Mozambique, as well as its collaboration with the friendly countries" -- the speaker showed, mentioning that the collaboration between Mozambique and Romania also fell within that context.

"We consider that the documents we signed, the future collaboration between our parties and peoples prove how two peoples, at great distance, on different continents, can opperate in differing stages of development, as they are inspired by feelings of solidarity and brotherhood, by the wish to cooperate for their benefit" -- Nicolae Ceausescu further said, also expressing his belief that "our solidarity and collaboration serve the policy of peace, the cause of socialism all over the world."

In conclusion Nicolae Ceausescu stated:

"We wish that a lasting peace be established and a policy of equal collaboration among all peoples be promoted in southern Africa, in Africa, in Europe and throughout the world, underlain by principles of equality, respect for independence and noninterference in internal affairs. As for the relations between our parties and peoples, we must add to these principles international, fraternal solidarity."

In his turn, Samora Moises Machel stated among other things after the signing of the Romanian-Mozambican official documents: "These documents are in fact a proof of the road traversed. They are an outcome of the relations between the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and the Romanian Communist Party, an admirable result of the common fight waged by the Mozambican people and the Romanian people. They sum up Romania's historical past and the historical past of the Mozambican people: resistance, fight and victory."

In President Samora Machel's opinion, these documents represent, beside equality, mutual advantage and regard, the prospects and certainly of tomorrow being at the same time an illustration of a particularly productive visit, of the success of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

President Samora Machel requested his compatriots that they should consider the documents signed in Maputo "an act of brotherhood between the Mozambican people and the Romanian people," specifying that they represented their joint determination for a steady cooperation.

Meets South Africa's Tambo

AU191854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 19/7/1983 [dateline as received] -- On July 19 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, general secretary of the RKCP, met Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, participated in the interview.

The ANC president expressed his satisfaction at meeting Nicolae Ceausescu and at continuing the series of interviews they had in Bucharest and in Africa. At the same time he appreciated the activity carried out by Nicolae Ceausescu on an international plane for the implementation of the lofty ideals of peace, freedom and progress of all the people. He also appreciated the consistent stance against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The ANC president expressed gratitude for the active and multilateral support given by Romania to the liberation struggle waged by the peoples in Austral Africa and highlighted the Romanian head of state's visit to Africa to be a contribution to the strengthening of the ties of friendship and collaboration with the states of the continent, and a proof of the Romanian people's solidarity with the national liberation movements in Austral Africa, with the South African people's struggle for democratic freedoms, against racism and the apartheid policy.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the active material and moral support the RCP, the Romanian state and people gave to the struggle of the African National Congress, to other national liberation movements against colonialism, for a new and free life.

During the interview, the ANC leader informed about the struggle of the people in South Africa for democratic rights and freedoms, for the eradication of racism and apartheid. In this frame, emphasis was placed on the necessity of strengthening the solidarity of the African countries, of all progressive and democratic forces, with the just struggle of the majority population in South Africa against the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, for a free and independent life. Emphasis was placed on the fact that South Africa belonged to all citizens who lived in that country, irrespective of race or nationality, and every citizen of the country should enjoy full rights in all domains and participate on an equal footing in the entire economic, political and social life.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that Romania most firmly condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and would further give active material and moral support to the ANC struggle, to the struggle of other national liberation movements for the eradication of racism, of the vestiges of colonialism. The Romanian head of state equally showed that Romania most resolutely condemned the actions taken by the RSA [Republic of South Africa] against the front line countries, actions which affected their independence and sovereignty and were a serious threat at peace in Africa.

The RCP general secretary and the president of the ANC of South Africa agreed to further the exchange of views on how to ensure the success of the forces which are against apartheid and racial discrimination. Nicolae Ceausescu wished the campaigners of the African National Congress new successes in achieving their ideals of freedom and national independence in the interest of their peoples, of the victory of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT HARARE CEREMONY 15 JULY

AU181644 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 15 July Harare ceremony where he was made honorary citizen of Harare]

[Text] Comrade Prime Minister Mugabe, Comrade Mayor, comrade members of the Municipal Council, comrades and friends: I want to express, on my and my wife's behalf, warmest thanks to your Municipal Council, Comrade Mayor, for bestowing on me the title of honorary citizen of Harare Municipality. We view this as an expression of the relations of cooperation and solidarity that have developed ever since the struggle for liberation between the RCP and the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and between the Romanian people and the Zimbabwe people. (applause)

In the spirit of its consistent policy of cooperation with all progressive forces, with all peoples struggling for independence, and in the spirit of the policy of peace, the Romanian people have actively supported the liberation movements in Zimbabwe, as in fact in many African countries in the belief that this is in keeping with the current stage of mankind's development and that oppression of people by other people should be eliminated for good, and in the belief that relations of full equality should be established among all nations, irrespective of race or color, as well as cooperation based on the principles of independence, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Given the fact that recently the Republic of Zimbabwe celebrated its third anniversary since the proclamation of independence, I want to take this opportunity as well to extend warmest congratulations to the fighters for independence and to all Zimbabwe people and to wish that they achieve increasingly greater successes in their independent socio-economic development and in improving the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. (loud applause)

It was particularly gratifying for us -- and it was very impressive for us -- to note the warm reception we were given by the Harare residents. This is a beautiful city, and we are glad to have become honorary citizens of a city with a flourishing life and particularly great prospects. Being an honorary citizen of the city of Harare, I would like to convey to you, the members of the Municipal Council, and to all residents wishes to achieve increasingly better results in the development and flourishing of your city and in ensuring an increasingly better life for all its residents. (lively applause)

Since there still exist oppressed peoples in the world -- including your area -- and since there are still racial inequalities, we believe it is necessary for our countries to actively cooperate to resolve all those problems in order to ensure for the whole of Africa -- and throughout the world -- relations of full equality among all peoples. Within this framework we would like full independence to be achieved in Namibia as soon as possible. (loud applause)

Together with your president and prime minister we have discussed a number of problems regarding the development of cooperation between our countries and peoples and regarding strengthening our cooperation at an international level to achieve a world without wars, without nuclear weapons, a world of peace, understanding, and cooperation. We are firmly convinced that mankind today has the necessary strength to stop the arms race, to impose disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, in order to ensure a lasting peace and each people's right to a free and independent life! (applause)

I want to take this opportunity to convey an invitation to you, Comrade Mayor, and to the members of the Municipal Council to visit Romania's capital -- Bucharest -- with a delegation to establish close cooperation between Harare Municipality and Bucharest Municipality. (loud applause)

Expressing thanks once again, I want to conclude by wishing you complete success in the activity you are carrying out to the benefit of the residents in the city of Harare. (loud applause)

I wish all residents great happiness, well-being, and peace!

Long live fraternal friendship between the Romanian people and the Zimbabwe people!

Long live peace and international cooperation! (loud applause)

LCY GROUP MEETS WITH CPSU'S GOSTEV IN MOSCOW

LD192151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- The study group of the LCY Central Committee, led by France Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee and of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, began talks today at the CPSU Central Committee. The group is visiting the Soviet Union within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, and while in the Soviet Union it will acquaint itself with the development and functioning of the Soviet economic system.

The study group had talks today with B. Gostev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Economic Department. Milojko Drulovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY Ambassador in Moscow, also took part in the talks.

USSR VETERANS GROUP RECEIVED BY PETKOVSKI

AU151803 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2295 7 Jul 83 p 2

[D. Laban report]

[Text] Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for people's defense, on 1 July received a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, headed by Colonel General Aleksey Sergeyevich Zheltov, president of the committee.

The meeting of Gen Petkovski and the guests from the Soviet Union was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere evoking memories of the joint struggle of Soviet and Yugoslav armies in World War II. They evoked memories particularly of the heroic struggles waged for the liberation of Belgrade.

The talks also touched on the successful development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. Among other things, Gen Petkovski briefed Gen Zheltov and members of the delegation on the forms of, and the importance in the Yugoslav People's Army attached to, the work devoted to cherishing and developing the freedom-loving and revolutionary traditions of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The meeting and talks at the Federal Secretariat for People's Defense were attended by Viktor Kozenkov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade, and Colonel Vyacheslav Pronyin, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache.

DELEGATION LED BY ZVONE DRAGAN VISITS ETHIOPIA

For Addis Ababa radio coverage of the visit to Ethiopia by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Executive Council, and an accompanying delegation, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 18 and 19 July.

CARTOON POKES FUN AT FEDERAL OFFICIALS

AU200705 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian for 16/17 July on page 20 reprints the entire front page of the Slovene humorous weekly Ljubljana PAVLIHA in Slovene of 9 July.

The page consists of a large cartoon by Pecar showing a circus performance. In the box office, Joze Florijancic, federal secretary for finance, sells tickets to a "Circus Show for Foreign Exchange." Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in top hat and tails, welcomes the patrons at the entrance. In the ring, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, attired in riding breeches and boots, is keeping a fierce lion at bay by wagging a finger at it. Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, is preparing to fire a worried-looking little man from a cannon. Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, is running about frantically trying to keep several plates rotating on top of long canes; he has broken one plate and two more are falling.

As an equilibrist, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, is keeping a precarious balance on top of a stack of eight chairs, eight being the number of republics and provinces in the SFRY. Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Presidium and until 30 June its president, is falling off a trapeze, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Presidium, is poised on another trapeze, ready to begin his number. Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, conducts the band, wielding a nightstick in his left hand. Luka Reljic, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, is selling balloons and candy in the stalls. There is no caption supplied by either PAVLIHA or BORBA.

COST OF LIVING UP 36.6 PERCENT OVER 1 YEAR AGO

AU161718 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Summary] According to a report by the Federal Community for Prices, which was distributed to members of the Community Council, the cost of living in June increased 1.3 percent as compared with May and 20.6 percent as compared with December. Compared with June last year, the cost of living increased 36.6 percent. In the first half of this year, the cost of living increased 35.9 percent, as compared with the same period last year. Compared with May, the prices of industrial products in June increased 5.4 percent, retail prices 2.7 percent, and the prices of services 2.4 percent. Compared with the first half of last year, producer prices in industry increased 25.2 percent, retail prices 33 percent, and services 23.1 percent in the first half of this year.

Within the overall increase in the cost of living in the first half of this year, the increase in the price of food accounted for 53 percent, while in certain months this increase accounted for as much as 90 percent of all price increases.

PROPOSAL MADE TO SPUR DOMESTIC GRAIN SUPPLY

AU151920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Vasa Rokic commentary: "Lack of Care for Bread"]

[Excerpts] Despite the harvest, which on the whole was good, there is every chance that, judging by the results of grain purchases so far, we will have to spend a considerable sum of foreign exchange and the new, painfully-acquired loans for the importation of wheat. This will be a heavy blow indeed, incomprehensible to all normally-thinking people; but how can we avoid it? Grain purchasing is not working.

In fact, it is. On the whole, the results of the purchases are even quite satisfactory; out of a planned 3.5 million tons, 1.8 million have been purchased, although the harvest has not yet been completed. But as soon as this overall impression is analyzed a little and it is seen how it appears according to the regions, the picture becomes at once so worrying that there can be no mention of any optimism. Of the 1.8 million tons, about 1.56 million tons were purchased in Vojvodina and Croatia alone, and 240,000 tons in all other parts of the country.

In the territory of Serbia without the provinces, about 1.4 million tons of wheat have been produced, which is about 300,000 tons more than in Croatia and only 25 percent less than in Vojvodina. But the quantity purchased is only one-half of that of Croatia and one-eighth of that of Vojvodina. In Bosnia-Hercegovina, about 400,000 tons were produced and the planned purchases amount to 205,000 tons. But only 35,000 tons have been purchased.

There is no reasonable explanation and there can be none. The price? The results of the purchases are worst precisely where the agreements on prices have been violated most. Habits? When could the peasants from Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, or Montenegro have acquired the habit of feeding their livestock wheat, when, until 20 years ago, in most cases, they did not have enough for themselves and fed themselves and their livestock corn.

The purchases work out best where production is relatively organized, and where in some way at least attention is paid to it from sowing to purchasing.

It is indeed difficult to make the following proposal, and it is even more difficult and painful to adopt it: But it seems that the exports of grain should be allowed on purpose, as a particular punishment for negligence. All those regions where purchases are drastically short should be forced to make good the shortages through imports or, if they lack foreign exchange, to introduce coupons for bread. At the same time, one should immediately inform the public at large, through all the public information media, why this is done and why the purchases in some places go without problems and in other places are catastrophically short. Let citizens finally demand that an accounting be rendered to them on all this.

LOSSES UP IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC MEMBERSHIP

LD191439 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- The number of members of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, which presently totals 402,453, is constantly increasing. Nevertheless, an increasing number of basic LC organizations, as many as 50 percent, continue to admit no new members and the number of those who are leaving the party for various reasons is rising. This was stated at today's session of the Central Committee Commission for Development of the League of Communists and for Cadre Questions, at which a review was made of information on the trends and structure of membership of the republican LC.

It was stated that in the course of last year about 5,000 members left the Bosina-Hercegovina LC; half of these were removed from the records. It was emphasized in the discussion that this shows that the process of differentiation in the LC is not proceeding along the desired course, because those who are considered insufficiently capable of active work are leaving the party, not those who have a deleterious effect upon the LC.

This means that the basic organizations are not approaching the ideological training of Communists in a sufficiently systematic manner. This is reflected in the LC social structure, of which only 3.2 percent are agricultural workers.

It was stated that it is essential in the forthcoming period to increase activity for improving the social and class composition of the league membership, which particularly involves increasing the number of agricultural workers and workers from direct production.

GRACANIN SENDS MESSAGE TO CBR DIRECTORATE

LD191012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0747 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- To commemorate 20 July, the Chemical, Biological and Radiological Directorate Day, Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yuguoslav People's Army, has sent a telegram to members of units belonging to this directorate. The contents read as follows:

I congratulate you on your holiday, the day of the Chemical, Biological and Radiological Directorate. I wish that you may continue to achieve even greater results in the future in the combat development of your directorate. I wish that you may also continue to make your full contribution to the socialization of a unified system of chemical, biological, and nuclear defense and make our armed forces, civil defense, and other structures of society capable of successfully conducting armed struggle and resisting any aggressor.

Your successes to date and the degree of chemical, biological, and nuclear defense development constitute a great contribution to the overall strengthening of our defense capabilities. They are a sure guide for an even more determined realization of the tasks that confront you.

The unfavorable international situation, with the inclination toward further worsening and the constant increase of armed potential in the world -- particularly nuclear and chemical weapons -- presents you with enhanced obligations and tasks, which require you to regard the problems of armed struggle under circumstances involving chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons with even greater commitment.

The basic point of departure in further developing nuclear, biological, and chemical defense should continue to be the guidelines for developing our concept and doctrine and for the development and modernization of the armed forces given by our supreme commander, Comrade Tito, the standpoints and resolutions of the LCY congresses and the content and principles of the strategy of armed struggle.

By strengthening the moral and political unity of your collective, by fostering the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and by creative labor and effort in executing the set tasks, you will make your full contribution to the LCY's struggle for further developing sociopolitical relations and economic stabilization in our society.

CROATIAN LC COMMISSION DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD191651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- The moral and political state of headquarters, units, and institutions of territorial defense in Croatia is considered to be very good and stable.

This ensures firm unity of action by members of the territorial defense in executing all the tasks put before them, it was stated today at a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee.

Examining the work of Communists (?with regard to the) moral and political state of affairs in territorial defense in the framework of their regular program of activities, the commission members judged that in all activities the members of the territorial defense manifest unity and fellowship with members of the Yugoslav People's Army and with working people and citizens. The concept and doctrine of an all-people's defensive war has been adopted in practice as the sole alternative for successful resistance to any armed aggression against our country, it was emphasized in the debate at the meeting.

The members of the commission judged that the members of the territorial defense have a positive approach to the achievements of the national liberation struggle and the revolution and render full support to the economic stabilization measures, but seek better-organized and more rapid action toward overcoming subjective weaknesses in the development of sociopolitical and economic relations.

In the debate, special attention was devoted to the role and importance of Communists in the units, headquarters, and institutions of territorial defense, and emphasis was laid on the exceptional importance of constant activity on the part of the party organization, both during exercises and in assembling (?everyone) in continuous work and sociopolitical activity.

The commission also reviewed a number of the ideological and political bases for involving student and secondary school youth in the structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Emphasis was placed here on the need for greater coordination and joint action on the part of the LC, the Socialist Alliance, and the youth organization in seeking out and finding the most favorable solutions that will be in accordance with the overall system of our all-people's defense and social self-protection and with the constant activities toward its further socialization.

The members of the commission were also briefed on the topical problems relating to organization and operation of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Croatia.

FIREARMS 'ARSENAL' DISCOVERED IN MACEDONIA

LD191353 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Struga, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- Struga Secretariat for Internal Affairs officials have discovered an arsenal of firearms during the last few days in outbuildings belonging to Dzemail Dauti and Sefket Dauti from the village of Sum, and at the home of Kadrija Tome, from the neighboring village of Zabrcani, near Struga. Mladen Julovski, deputy municipal public prosecutor, has announced that investigations are being carried out against all three men.

Firearms ammunition explosives, a well-camouflaged submachine gun, a submachine gun magazine, detonating powder, a bomb, several pistols, and various sorts of ammunition were found in garages and other outbuildings belonging to the accused.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETING CHAIRED BY MARKOVIC

LD192027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed at its session today (with Dragoslav Markovic in the chair) the preparations for the Ninth LCY Central Committee session to be held on 25 July 1983, which will discuss the LC tasks in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization, as well as preparation of the LCY delegation for the SAWPY federal conference session to be held on 23 July.

The Presidium noted that this program represents the broadest immediate and direct ideopolitical platform for action and activity of the working class, working people, citizens, the LC, and all socialist subjective forces in resolving and overcoming major economic problems and disharmonies in social reproduction and for the implementation of stable and continuous social and economic development on the foundations of socialist self-management.

The Presidium points out that this document provides the basic directions of major changes in the quality and method of economic activity and management of social resources. Its implementation will demand profound changes in the further development of self-management, social relations, economic activity, the structure of the economy and reproduction as a whole, the behavior of all social subjects, organizations, organs, and institutions of the economic and political system. At the basis of this activity, by proceeding from the LCY program, the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, the documents of the 10th, 11th and 12th LCY congresses, and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, is the creation of conditions in which workers in associated labor, organized on the basis of self-management, will be masters of the conditions, means and results of their work, of the income and the resources of social reproduction.

Without this it is not possible to ensure stable and successful material development or further successful development of socialist self-management relations. The economic and development policy and the application of measures, instruments, and mechanisms of the economic system and all social actions must contribute to this to the maximum. A fundamental, component part and task of this activity is the consistent implementation of the policy of relying on our own forces, by proceeding from the needs of participating more speedily in the international division of labor and rational use of all natural, material, cadre, and other potentials in the direction of realizing the social and material goals of our long-term stable and dynamic socioeconomic development.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that all social factors, all socialist subjective forces, every working man and citizen must involve himself in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program, that action and activity must be permanent, resolute and uniform in the whole of the country. The LC--all Communists, organizations, and leaderships -- have exceptionally major tasks in this work and a special responsibility for the long-term economic stabilization program being implemented to the full. This is their priority task, obligation, and responsibility. Therefore, the attitude on the stabilization tasks must be the most important criterion in assessing the work of every Communist, every organization, and every leadership of the LC. This must also be the basis of rallying together and differentiation in the LC and the fundamental factor of LC activity in the political mobilization of the working class, working people, and citizens.

The Presidium discussed and accepted the proposals on the structure of candidates for the ninth generation of students at the 1-year course at the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec for the 1983-84 school year.